 Future Forms — Grammar — أشكال المستقبل

1 Will + inf. فعل مصدر

-تستخدم (will) لعمل تنبؤ بالمستقبل - اتخاذ قرار سريع - وعد - تهديد- حقيقة :

- I will be 18 next year. (حقيقة)
- I think it will rain tomorrow. (تنبؤ)
- I'll call you when I arrive at the hotel. (وعد)
- I will buy you a car when you succeed. (وعد)
- The door is knocked. I'll open it. (قرار سريع)

-لاحظ أن (المستقبل البسيط) يستخدم مع هذه التعبيرات:

I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I expect / I'm sure / I think / I don't think
I wonder / probably / I suppose / I hope / definitely

- There is a good film on TV about science fiction. I think you will enjoy it.
- I expect Mariam will pass the test. She is clever. (السمات ليست دليل)
- I don't think Ahmed will leave the country.
- It will probably rain tomorrow.

2 [am/ is / are] + going to + inf. فعل مصدر

-تستخدم (going to) لعمل تنبؤ بناء على حقيقة أو دليل في الوقت الحاضر - تخطيط أو نية لفعل شيء :

- There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It'<u>s going to</u> rain. (تنبؤ بدليل)
- I listened to the weather forecast. It'<u>s going to</u> rain. (تنبؤ بدليل)

-لاحظ أن (going to) تأتي مع أفعال مثل : want - decided - planned - intended

- Sarah wants to buy a new car so she is going to save a lot of money. (تخطيط)
- We are going to buy a new house next year. My father intended to do that. (نيه)
- Watch out! You are going to break the vase.
- The chair is broken. You are going to fall.

3 The present simple tense: زمن المضارع البسيط

-يستخدم (المضارع البسيط) للتعبير عن أحداث وأماكن ومواصلات تسير طبقاً لجدول مواعيد محدد:

- The train <u>leaves</u> at 9 p.m.
- What time <u>does</u> your bus <u>arrive</u> on Saturday?
- The plane <u>arrives</u> at 6 o'clock.
- The final exams <u>take place in</u> next June.
- When does the film start?
- The episode <u>starts</u> at 7.00 p.m. tonight.
- The library <u>closes</u> at four o'clock. Choose a book quickly, please.
- Tomorrow <u>is</u> Friday. Look at the calendar. (نتيجة)

4 The present continuous: زمن المضارع المستمر

-يستخدم (المضارع المستمر) للتعبير عن أشياء تم الترتيب والتجهيز بالفعل لها لفعلها في المستقبل:

- I'<u>m doing</u> a science test next Monday. Mr. Waleed has already prepared a test.
- Our class <u>is visiting</u> a museum tomorrow. The school arranged for that.
- We are taking the sleeper train to Aswan tonight. We have got the tickets.
- I am leaving the office at 11 o'clock. I have permission.
- We have arranged everything. We are giving a family party tomorrow.
- I have bought our tickets. We are watching the match on the stadium next Friday.

-لاحظ أن (المضارع المستمر) يستخدم أفعال مثل:

arranged - prepared - have permission - has/ have + (P.P) جملة مضارع تام - this evening

Exercises

Grammar

❶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- We ……… the sleeper train to Aswan tonight. We have booked the tickets.
a- are taking b- takes c- are going to take d- will take

2- There are a lot of people who are waiting. The train ………. be busy.
a- is going b- is going to c- will going to d- will

3- The express train ………….. at seven o'clock.
a- leaves b- is leaving c- is going to leave d- will leave

4- We ………… in the restaurant carriage this evening.
a- eat b- are eating c- are going to eat d- will eat

5- The train …………… at Luxor early tomorrow morning.
a- stops b- stopping c- is stopping d- will stop

6- I think it …………….. hot in Aswan.
a- will be b- is c- going to be d- is going to be

7- The library …………… at four o'clock, so please choose a book quickly.
a- closes b- is closed c- is closing d- will close

8- ………………. the men climbing that mountain tomorrow?
a- Is b- Are c- Do d- Does

9- We ………… on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets.
a- go b- are going c- are going to d- will do

10- What time ………. your bus arrive?
a- does b- do c- are d- is

9- My father thinks that it ……. cold when we go to England.
a- will be b- is going c- is going to be d- going to be

10- His birthday is on Tuesday. He ………….. thirty years old.
a- is going to be b- will be c- is d- is going to

❷ Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- I have arranged everything to give a party next week. (giving)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- I'm going to decorate my room. (decided)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- I intend to buy a new car for my wife. (going)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4- We all expect his success. (succeed)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5- Mona has decided to buy a new dress. (going)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

6- My plan is to spend the summer in Alexandria. (going)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

7- The scientists at NASA have arranged everything to launch Apollo. (launching)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Language Functions — الوظائف اللغوية

- Buying / Booking a train ticket — شراء / حجز تذكرة قطار

١ ـ لطلب حجز تذكرة قطار نستخدم:

1- Can I book a (single / return) ticket to (اسم مدينة) , please?

Ex. - Can I book a return ticket to Alexandria, please?
- Sure. / Certainly. بالتأكيد

٢ ـ للاستفسار عن درجة القطار المفضلة نستخدم:

2- Would you like first or second class?

EX. - Would you like first class or economy?
- I'd like first class.

٣ ـ لمعرفة المدة التي يستغرقها القطار نستخدم:

3- How long does (نوع القطار) take?

EX. - How long does the express train take?
- It takes two hours to reach its destination.

٤ـ للسؤال عن ثمن / سعر التذكرة نستخدم:

4- How much is (نوع التذكرة) , please?

EX. - How much is the single ticket, please?
- It's twenty nine pounds.

٥ـ لمعرفة الرصيف الذي يتحرك منه القطار نستخدم:

5- Could you tell me which platform the (نوع القطار) leaves from?

EX. - Could you tell me which platform the stopping train leaves from?
- It leaves from platform 2.



Exercise



❶ Supply the following dialogue:

Ahmed : Can I book a ticket to Alexandria, please?
Clerk : (1) .... Would you like a single or a return?
Ahmed : (2) .... What time is the next train?
Clerk : There's a stopping train at 10.10.
Ahmed : How long does the express train take?
Clerk : It takes two hours and fifty minutes.
Ahmed : (3) .... ?
Clerk : It's LE 26.
Ahmed : (4) .... ?
Clerk : Platform 3.

❷ What do you say in the following situations

1- A tourist asks you where he can buy a train ticket to Alexandria.

....

2- You want to book a return ticket to Zagazig.

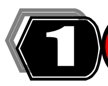
....

3- Someone asks you, "What time does the train to Giza leave?"

....

Grammar

Express possibility in the past — التعبير عن الاحتمال في الماضي



might + have + P.P. (ربما / قد)

- تستخدم بمعنى (من المحتمل / من الممكن / ربما)
- للتعبير عن استنتاج ضعيف (عدم تأكد) في الماضي.

- I *might have seen* this film. I can't remember.
- She *might have gone* to the club. I don't know.



I'm not sure/certain لست متأكد / perhaps ربما
It's probable من المحتمل / It's likely من المحتمل
It's possible من الممكن / I don't think لا أعتقد
I don't know لا أعرف / I can't remember لا أتذكر

2 must + have + P.P. (من المؤكد/لابد)

- تستخدم بمعنى (لابد أن / من المؤكد أن)
- للتعبير عن استنتاج قوي مثبت في الماضي (تأكد).

- I *must have left* my books at home. I can't find them in my bag.
- There is no train to Ahmed's village. He *must have taken* the bus.



I feel sure/certain متأكد / certainly - surely بالتأكيد
definitely بالتأكيد / impossible مستحيل

You will face it like that

- It is possible that Zeinab went to the club. (might) - Zeinab *might have gone* to the club.
- I feel sure that Ali took my camera yesterday. (must) - Ali *must have taken* my camera yesterday.
- It's impossible that Nour woke up late. (must) - Ali *must have waken* up early.

Express recommendations or regret — التعبير عن توصية أو ندم في الماضي



should + have + P.P. كان ينبغي أن

- تستخدم لأعطاء توصية أو التعبير عن اللوم في الماضي
- للتعبير عن شيء كان من المفترض القيام به (لكنه لم يحدث) لتوجيه اللوم.

- I *should have booked* a seat on the train. Now there are no seats left. I *didn't book* a seat.
- You *should have got up* early. The train has already left the station. You *didn't get* up early.
- Samah *should have done* her homework. The teacher is angry with her. She *didn't do* her homework.

2 shouldn't+have+P.P كان ينبغي ألا

- تستخدم لأعطاء توصية أو التعبير عن الندم في الماضي
- للتعبير عن شيء كان من المفترض عدم القيام به (لكنه حدث) للندم:

- I *shoudn't have gone* to bed late last night. I'm very tired now. I went to bed late.
- Heba *shouldn't have wasted* her time. She got very bad marks. She wasted her time.
- Ahmed *shouldn't have broken* the door. He hurt his arm. He broke the door.

You will face it like that

- It was important for her to ask for help. (should have)
  She should have asked for help.
- It was important for us not to take that way. (shouldn't have)
  We shouldn't have taken that way.





Grammar

❶ *Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1- The tourists ……….. their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
a- should bring b- shouldn't have brought c- should bring d- have brought

2- Archaeologists think that the coin ……… belonged to an ancient pharaoh.
a- might have b- might c- must d- can't have

3- It …….. Autumn when they took these photos. There are no leaves on the trees.
a- must been b- must have been c- have been d- has been

4- We ………… the earlier train. It's much quicker than this train.
a- should have b- should have caught c- should catch d- should caught

5- I think my grandfather ………….. England in the 1960s, but I'm not sure.
a- must visited b- must have visited c- might have visited d- visited

6- Your brother's tennis racket is on the table. He ………… played tennis.
a- might b- might have c- must d- must have

7- Your cousin is walking in the rain wearing a T-shirt. He should have ….. a jacket
a- wear b- wore c- wearing d- worn

8- Firefighters are driving back from a hotel. There …….. been a fire in the hotel.
a- might have b- might c- should have d- shouldn't have

9- They were wearing coats, hats and gloves in a photo. It ……… very cold.
a- must have b- must have been c- might have d- might been

10- Nawal ……………….. very tired. She fell asleep on the bus.
a- must b- must have been c- might have d- might have been

11- Hamdi can't find his bag. He ……….. left it at the bus stop. He can't remember.
a- might have b- must have c- should have d- shouldn't have

12- I thought my answer was correct, but I ……………….. wrong.
a- might have b- might have been c- might been d- shouldn't have

13- You …………… asked me before you used my computer!
a- should have b- shouldn't have c- must d- might

❷ *Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :*

1- I regret not attending your birthday party . (should)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- It was important to stop smoking. (should)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- I am certain that she travelled abroad. (must)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4- I phoned him, but he didn't answer. I think he wasn't at home. (might)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5- It's possible that I forgot my pen at school. (might)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

6- I think he forgot his keys at home. (must)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

1- try to + inf. يحاول أن / try + noun يجرب شيء ما اسم

- He **tried to** stop drinking alcohol.
- **Try** coffee without sugar and boiled, it's fantastic.

2- Look / feel + (adj. صفة) يبدو – يشعر بـ

- feel (happy – bored)
- look (sad – upset – ill)

Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

- Expressing past recommendations التعبير عن توصيات في الماضي

١ – أعتقد أنه كان ينبغي أن .... *- I think you should have + P.P. ....*

Ex. – I think you should have tried the pizza last night.

٢ – كان ينبغي عليك ألا .... *- You shouldn't have + P.P ....*

EX. – You shouldn't have drunk so much coffee yesterday.

- Explaining a choice in the past : إيضاح أختيار (شيء ما) في الماضي

١ـ حقاً لا أريد أن .... إنها ليست ... *- I really didn't want to + inf .... It's not + (adj)*

EX. – I really didn't want to try cigarettes. It's not healthy.

٢ـ لست مهتماً ، شكراً. *- I wasn't interested, thanks.*

Expressing regret in the past : التعبير عن الندم (لفعل شيء ما) في الماضي

١ـ حقا كان لا ينبغي على أن ..... لأن ... *- I really shouldn't have + P.P..... because ....*

EX. – I really shouldn't have tried that cigarette because it's very dangerous.

Exercise

1 What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend put more sugar in your tea. You know that it wasn't healthy.

....

2- You didn't do your homework although it was necessary.

....

3- You were driving your car very fast and had an accident. Express regret.

....

4- You blame yourself for not revising for the exam well.

....

5- Your friend tried a cigarette last night.

....

6- Someone wants you to try something you don't like. Refuse politely.

....

7- You accept your aunt's invitation to the circus.

....

Direct & Reported Speech — Grammar — الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

١- الكلام المباشر (Direct Speech) هو كلام يأتي على لسان شخص (نصاً) موضوعاً بين علامتي تنصيص "........"
٢- الكلام غير المباشر (Reported Speech) هو كلام ينقله شخص ما عن قائله ، ولا يوضع بين علامتي تنصيص .

1 Statement الجملة الخبرية

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

(١) إذا كان فعل القول (say/says) تبقى كما هي ← أما say to / says to تحول إلى tell / tells .
إذا كان فعل القول (said) تبقى كما هي ← أما said to تحول إلى told.
(٢) نحذف علامتي التنصيص ونربط بكلمة (that) ويمكن حذفها أيضاً.
(٣) تحول الضمائر حسب المعنى (المتكلم - المخاطب).
(٤) إذا كان فعل القول في الماضي (said أو said to) تحول الظروف والأزمنة على النحو التالي:

الأزمنة والأفعال الناقصة

مضارع بسيط (don't/doesn't)	→	ماضي بسيط (didn't)
مضارع مستمر (am/is/are)	→	ماضي مستمر (was/were)
ماضي بسيط (V.2/ didn't)	→	ماضي تام (had+V.3 / hadn't)
مضارع تام (has/have +V.3)	→	ماضي تام (had + V.3)
can	→	could
will	→	would
has/have to	→	had to
must	→	had to / must
may	→	might
shall	→	should

أسماء الإشارة والتعبيرات الزمنية

this	→	that
these	→	those
here	→	there
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next / following day
yesterday	→	the day before
last week	→	the week before
tonight	→	that night
now	→	then
ago	→	before

You will face it like that

- Ali said "My mum doesn't get up late". (that) - Ali said that his mum didn't get up late.
- "I helped my mother" Adel said to me. (that) - Adel told me that he had helped his mother.
- Noha said to Hala "The children are playing now". (told) - Noha told Hala the children were playing then.

ملحوظات هامة

(٥) لا يتم تغيير الزمن إذا كان فعل القول say(s) / tell(s)
Ex. Moaz says, "I will visit my grandparents tomorrow".
Moaz says that he will visit his grandparents the following day.
(٦) لا يتم تغيير الزمن إذا كانت جملة القول تعبر عن حقائق ثابتة (لا شك فيها)
Ex. The teacher said to the students "Lions don't eat grass."
The teacher told the students that lions don't eat grass.

2 The imperatives الجملة الأمرية

عند تحويل الجملة الامرية من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

(١) يحول فعل القول (say to أو say) إلى tell
يحول فعل القول (said to أو said) إلى told / asked / ordered / advised / encouraged / warned
(٢) يتم حذف علامتي التنصيص ونربط بـــ (to) للأمر المثبت ← أما الأمر المنفي بـــ (not to)
(٣) يتم تحويل الضمائر حسب المعنى . (٤) لاحظ تحذف كلمة (please) إذا ذكرت في الجملة الأمرية.

You will face it like that

- "Tidy your room!" said my mother. (ordered) - My mother ordered me to tidy my room.
- Ahmed said "Don't use my phone." (not to) - Ahmed told me not to use his phone.
- "Please, don't be late" my father said. (advised) - My father advised us not to be late.
- "Don't look!" I said to my friend. (warned) - I warned my friend not to look.
- My mother said to me "Come here" (told) - My mother told me to go there.
- He said "Don't copy from the internet". (not to) - He warned us not to copy from the internet.



Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- He ordered her .... out of the house.
a- to go b– go c– went d– don't go

2- Hany warned his son .... play with knives.
a- don't b– not c– not to d– doesn't

3- He .... me to be polite.
a- spoke b- told c- talked d– got

4- Sohila asked Rasha .... her some money.
a- lent b- lend c– to lend d– lending

5- My father advised me .... watch too much TV.
a- don't b– to c– not to d– not

6-Ahmed said .... he was doing his homework.
a- if b- to c– not to d– that

7-She .... her brother that she was very tired.
a- tell b- telling c– told d– tells

8-The sailor told his friend that that .... his ship.
a- is b– are c- were d– was

9-Tasnim said that she .... her work.
a- will finish b- finishes c– had finished d– has finished

10- Hind said that .... was very happy.
a- me b– her c– she d– hers

11- He told me that he .... TV then.
a- watched b– is watching c– watches d– was watching

12-The leader .... his team to cooperate in order to succeed.
a- ordered b– said c– says d– ask

13- Huda told me just now that she .... quite busy.
a- is b– had been c– was d– be

14- At the airport, they .... us to show our passports.
a- says b- ordered c- said to d- say

15- Hatem's father.............................. him not to swim in the dangerous river.
a- warned b- encouraged c- invited c- ordered

16- Leila's mother .... her to learn how to cook.
a- warned b- encouraged c- invited c- said

17- Taha's uncle .... my friends to have a glass of juice.
a- warned b- encouraged c- invited c- said

18- The guide .... them that it was the best museum in the city.
a- warned b- tell c- said c- invited

❷ Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- Ehab said to Farouk,"I will go to Damietta". (told)

....

2- Hesham said,"Salma has been sleepwalking" (that)

....

3- Maha said, "I have been cleaning the rooms all morning." (that)

....

4- "We'll have to help the people here", the captain said to his sailors. (told)

....

5-"That's my new watch", said Ahmed. (said that)

....

6- "We didn't find any sailors on the ship." said the captain. (said that)

....

7- Mr. Sharawi said to the mechanic, "Don't change the oil". (asked)

....

8- "Please don't make a noise, Sara," said Ahmed. (not to)

....

9- The teacher said to me,"Don't forget your pen again." (warned)

....

10- Eman said to Farah,"Clean the floor when you finish". (ordered)

....

11- "English is our favourite subject," my friends told me. (that)

....

12- "I am learning how to swim," said Tarek. (said that)

....

13- "The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara told us. (that)

....

14- "My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed. (that)

....

15- "Come to the park with me after school" Manal told me. (invited)

....

16- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola. (warned)

....

17- "Stand up," the teacher said to the class. (asked)

....

18- "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him. (encouraged)

....

19- "The museum is next to the park," Mr. El-Baz said to Omar. (told)

....

Language notes ملاحظـــات لغويـــة

1- electricity الكهرباء / electrical ذو صلة بالكهرباء / electrician فني كهرباء

- This machine is connected to ***electricity***.
- He is an ***electrical*** engineer in a big company.
- My father asked the ***electrician*** to fix the light at home.

2- Unless = If ... not = Without + [V.ing / noun اسم] ...... إذا لم

- Life would be impossible ***unless*** there were farmers.
- ***If*** there were***n't*** farmers, life would be impossible.
- **Without** (farming/farmers), like would be impossible.

3- 1960s فترة الستينات

- 1960s = from 1960 to 1969 (*عشرة سنوات*)

Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

- Making opinions stronger : أبداء الرأي بــقوة

لإعطاء قوة وتأكيد على الآراء نستخدم إحدى الكلمات التالية قبل الصفة:

extremely للغاية / very جداً / really حقـاً / quite إلى حد ما

- Cairo is **extremely** crowded.
- The match is **really** exciting.
- Giza is a **very** big City.
- I don't mind pizza. I'm **quite** interested in it.
- These people can be **quite** angry if their train is late.
- A railway station manager's job is **very** important. Most of them work **really** hard.
- Sometimes I have to help with **extremely** big problems.







1 What do you say in the following situations

1- You've just finished the hardest test you have ever done. Your mother asks you how the test was.

....

2- You know that Antarctica is the coldest place. A friend asks you what the weather like there.

....

3- You admire Mohamed Salah very much. Express this stronger.

....

4- Your friend asks you about your opinion of the technical schools.

....

5- You have just finished the most interesting film you have ever seen. Your friends ask you how the film was.

....

6- Someone said that England is cold country. Express this stronger.

....

Direct & Reported Speech — Grammar — الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

3 Wh-question السؤال بأداة استفهام

عند تحويل السؤال بكلمة الاستفهام نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

(١) تحول say أو say to إلى (ask – inquire – wonder - want to know)
تحول said أو said to إلي : (asked – inquired – wondered – wanted to know)
(٢) نحذف الأقواس ونربط بنفس (أداة الاستفهام المستخدمة) ، ونحذف علامة الاستفهام (؟) ونضع نقطة (.)
(٣) تحول صيغة الاستفهام إلى جملة خبرية اى يقدم الفاعل على الفعل .
(٤) تحول الضمائر حسب المعنى كما في الجملة الخبرية . (٥) نحول الأزمنة و الظروف كما في الجملة الخبرية أيضاً:

الأزمنة والأفعال الناقصة

مضارع بسيط (don't/doesn't)	→	ماضي بسيط (didn't)
مضارع مستمر (am/is/are)	→	ماضي مستمر (was/were)
ماضي بسيط (V.2/ didn't)	→	ماضي تام (had+V.3 / hadn't)
مضارع تام (has/have +V.3)	→	ماضي تام (had + V.3)
can	→	could
will	→	would
has/have to	→	had to
must	→	had to / must
may	→	might
shall	→	should

أسماء الإشارة والتعبيرات الزمنية

this	→	that
these	→	those
here	→	there
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next / following day
yesterday	→	the day before
last week	→	the week before
tonight	→	that night
now	→	then
ago	→	before

You will face it like that

➲ Omar said to Samir, " When will you pay your debt?" (He asked me)
Omar asked Samir when he would pay his debt .
➲ He said to his mother , "Where is my telescope?" (He wanted to know)
He wanted to know where his telescope was.

ملحوظات هامة

(١) يحذف الفعل المساعد (do / does) ويحول الفعل الأساسي إلي (ماضي بسيط)
Ex. Sarah said to me, "What do you want". (asked) ➲ Sarah asked me what I wanted.
(٢) يحذف أيضاً الفعل المساعد (did) ويحول الفعل الأساسي إلي (ماضي تام)
Ex. "Where did you go, Tamer" (I asked Tamer) ➲ I asked Tamer where he had gone.
(٣) لاحظ إذا كان فعل القول (say / says) يظل زمن الجملة كما هو بدون تغيير .
Ex. "Where do you live" Nabil says to Hala. (asks) ➲ Nabil asks Hala where she lives.

4 Yes/No question السؤال بـ هل

عند تحويل السؤال بـ (هل) نتبع الخطوات التالية :

(١) تحويل فعل القول (said / said to) إلي (asked / wondered / wanted to know)
(٢) يتم حذف الأقواس و نربط بـ (if أو whether)
(٣) نقوم بترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل ....) . (٤) اتباع باقي تعليمات تحويل السؤال بأداة استفهام.

You will face it like that

- Noura said, "Have you ever been to London, Maha?" (if / whether)
➲ Noura asked Maha if she had ever been to London.
- "Are you an astronomer?" the student said to the professor. (if)
➲ The student asked the professor if he was an astronomer.
- "Do you like Egypt, Tom?" said Mona. (Mona asked ....)
➲ Mona asked Tom if he liked Egypt.
- Soher said to Hala, "Can you lend me some money?" (asked)
➲ Soher asked Hala if she could lend her some money.



Exercises

Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- She asked him what ....
a- is he doing b- he was doing c- he is doing d- was he doing

2- He asked me why .... to work abroad.
a- I want b- I wanted c- do I want d- did I want

3- They asked me if my parents .... I was there.
a- know b- are knowing c- have known d- knew

4- He asked me .... I had a driving license.
a- whether b- what c- how many d- how high

5- They want to know who .... the match.
a- did win b- won c- do win d- does win

6- She asked me which university ....
a- had I been to b- go I to c- did I go to d- I had been to

7- She asked me if my uncle .... I was trying to find another job.
a- know b- know c- knew d- known

8- He asked why .... to work for their company.
a- do I want b- had I wanted c- did I want d- I wanted

9- She wanted to know how ....
a- I would feel b- would I feel c- do I feel d- had I felt

10- She asked me .... I could tell her how old I was.
a- how b- when c- why d- if

11- Nevine asked if all the planets .... moons.
a- had b- has c- have d- had been

12- Randa asked what a shooting star ....
a- were b- are c- is d- was

13- Mona asked .... it was hot or cold on the moon.
a- weather b- that c- why d- if

14- Hania asked when the next bus .... leaving.
a- was b- is c- are d- were

15- Karim asked his sister .... she would help him with his homework.
a- why b- that c- whether d- unless

16- Warda asked me how long .... to get to school.
a- it take me b- it took me c- took it me d- take it me

17- Salma asked me what .... was.
a- our names b- my name c- their names d- the name

18- Lina asked why telescopes .... expensive.
a- has b- were c- was d- are

19- Nawal asked me .... I liked looking at the starts at night.

a- if   b- when   c- weather   d- that

20- We asked the scientist .... his telescope was.

a- How often   b- when   c- where   d- why

21- Munir asked the teacher .... studying astronomy.

a- if were they   b- if they were   c- if they are   d- if are they

22- I asked Nader which book ....

a- his is   b- is his   c- was his   d- his was

23- The teacher asked us how we .... the answer.

a- know   b- knew   c- known   d- news

24- We asked the teacher if .... any homework.

a- we have   b- have we   c- we had   d- had we

25- My friend asked me where ....

a- live me   b- I live   c- I lived   d- have I lived

26- The tourist asked me .... I knew a good restaurant near her hotel.

a- where   b- why   c- if   d- that

❷ *Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :*

1- "Do you like reading, Taha?" asked the teacher. (whether)

....

2- Hania asked, "When is the next bus leaving?" (Hania asked me)

....

3- "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Karim asked his sister. (if)

....

4- "How long does it take you to get to school?" (Warda asked Hala)

....

5- "What time do you get up in the morning?" (She asked me)

....

6- Mother said to me, "Will you travel to Aswan by air". (wondered)

....

7- "What does your father do, Yara?" (Shorouk asked ..)

....

8- Mona said to Amr," Where will your father travel tomorrow?" (Mona asked)

....

9- He said to her," Why was she sad yesterday?" (He asked her)

....

10- "Where are you going now?" (She wanted to know)

....

Language notes ملاحظـــات لغويـــة

1- turn (v) يلف / يدور - turn (n) دور

- The earth **turns** around itself.
- I waited for my **turn** to get on the bus.

2- Let+ (obj.مفعول)+(inf. فعل مصدر) يدع / يترك - allow (obj.مفعول)+ to (inf. فعل مصدر) يسمح

- **Let** me speak to your teacher.
- The teacher **allowed** us to play outside.

3- wonder يتسـاءل / يتعجب - wander يتجول

- I **wonder** if you could tell me what a star is made of.
- I **wandered** a lot during my visit to Alexandria.

4- round دائري / مستدير - around حول / حوالي

- Our moon is **round**.
- The earth turns **around** itself at about 1.670 km/h.

Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

- Asking polite questions : توجيـه الأسئلة بطريقـة مهذبـــة

- Could you please explain to me why ....? هل من الممكن أن توضح لي لـمـاذا ...؟
  - Ex : - Could you please explain to me why *I can't feel the earth turn*?
  - - Could you please explain to me why *there isn't life on the others planets*?
- I wonder if you could tell me .... أتساءل لو بالإمكان أن تخبرني..
  - Ex: - I wonder if you could tell me *what a star is made of*.
  - - I wonder if you could tell me *how many moons turn around Jupiter*.
- I'd like to know if .... أود أن أعرف إذا .....
  - Ex: - I'd like to know if *you like your job.*
  - - I'd like to know if *the sun is a star or a planet.*
- Do you think we could .... ? هل تعتقد أننا يمكننا ...؟
  - Ex: - Do you think we could *come and see the observatory one day*?
  - - Do you think we could *travel and visit Mars one day*?



Exercise



1 What do you say in the following situations

1- You want to know why you can't feel the earth turn. Ask your teacher.

....

2- You want to know if your friend likes his job.

....

3- You want your teacher to explain something you don't know.

....

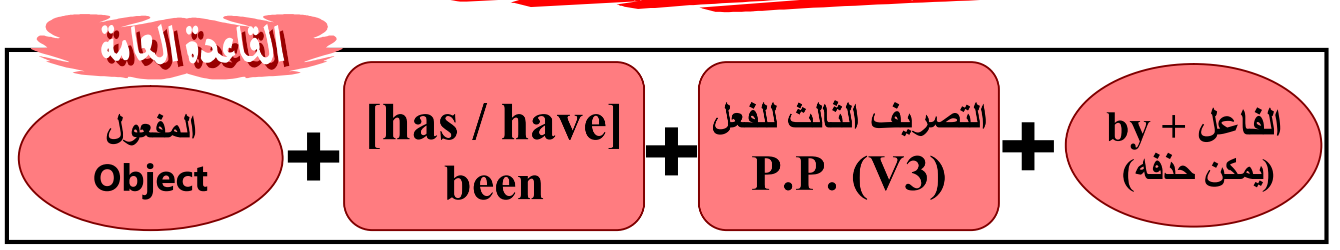
4- You want to know whether you could visit Rofida on Friday.

....

Active & Passive — Grammar — صيغتي المعلوم والمجهول

المبنى للمجهول في زمن المضارع التام

القاعدة العامة



1 تكوين الجملة

الفاعل + (has / have) + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- They **have painted** the building again.
- Someone **has drawn** a picture in my diary.

المفعول + (has / have) + been + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- The building **has been painted** again (**by them**).
- A picture **has been drawn** in my diary (**by someone**).

2 النفي

الفاعل + (hasn't / haven't) + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- My mother **hasn't washed** the dishes yet.
- They **haven't written** their homework yet.

المفعول + (hasn't / haven't) + been + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- The dishes **haven't been washed** yet (**by my mother**).
- Their homework **hasn't been written** yet (by them).

3 السؤال

(Has / Have) + الفاعل + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- **Have** you **sold** the painting for a lot of money?
- Why **have** chemists **made** a new medicine?

(Has / Have) + المفعول + been + P.P. (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- **Has** the painting **been sold** for a lot of money?
- Why **has** a new medicine **been made** (**by chemists**)?

You will face it like that

مبنى للمعلوم		مبنى للمجهول
Heba has written a letter to Hend.	[been]	A letter has been written to Hend.
Ahmed has played tennis.	[Tennis]	Tennis has been played by Ahmed.
I haven't sent the e-mail.	[The e-mail]	The e-mail hasn't been sent.
Why have you studied English?	[been]	Why has English been studied?
He has given me a present.	[A present]	A present has given to me by him.
No body has beaten me at chess.	[passive]	I haven't been beaten at chess.
She hasn't cleaned the floor yet.	[been]	The floor hasn't been cleaned by her.
I have just painted the room.	[has been]	The room has been painted by me.
She has done all the jobs.	[All ....]	All the jobs have been done.



Grammar

❶ *Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1- The Taj Mahal .... visited by millions of people since it was built.
a. is b. have been c. has been d. was

2- The students in my class .... told about the date of the exam yet.
a. hasn't been b. haven't been c. have d. didn't

3- A new list of wonders..................
a. has been written b. has written c. have written d. have been written

4- Some buildings have been.................. in the earthquake.
a damage b. damaging c. damaged d. damages

5- We have been .... the present perfect in English.
a. taught b. teaches c. teach d. to teach

6- What's the most expensive thing that .... bought at the market this week?
a. has been b. have been c. have d. has

7- A/An .... is a person Like a king who can tell people what to do.
a. rural b. archaeologist c. ruler d. actor

8- .... any trees been planted in the park this year?
a Were b. Have c. Has d. Are

9- How has your watch .... stolen, Ahmed?
a. be b. being c. to be d. been

10. Some beautiful flowers................planted outside the school.
a. has been b. was c. have been d. have

11. The book has been................by the teacher.
a. revise b. revising c. revised d. revises

12. The floor ....yet by Rana.
a. hasn't swept b. hasn't been swept c. swept d. has swept

13. The Taj Mahal has been................by pollution.
a. damaged b. damage c. damaging d. damages

14. The plane ....
a. has landed b. have been landed c. has been landed d. have landed

15. The houses................been cleaned.
a. has recently b. recently has c. have recently d. recently have

16- .... caught by the police yet?
a. Is the thief b. Have the thief been c. Were the thief d. Has the thief been

17- The teacher who will teach us moths hasn't .... yet.
a. be decided b. being decided c. been decided d. to decide

18- Our school has been built ....a businessman.
a. in b. about c. on d. by

19- ....the decision been made by the manager yet?
a. Has b. Was c. Have d. Is

❷ Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- Our school has won the competition. (The competition)

....

2- We have collected a lot of money for the charity. (been)

....

3- The building has been painted again. (They)

....

4- Someone has drawn a picture in my diary. (A picture)

....

5- Someone has broken into the house, (been)

....

6- The bridge has been built since 2006. (The government)

....

7- The engineers haven't finished the project yet. (hasn't)

....

8- Has the UNESCO looked after important sites? (Have)

....

9- Why has the teacher punished the students? (been)

....

10- Sarah has eaten all the cookies at the fridge. (have been)

....

11- Mohamed Salah has scored three goals, (by)

....

12- Ali hasn't visited the Taj Mahal yet. (hasn't been)

....

13- How have the police discovered the crime? (been)

....

14- The child has eaten so many sweets. (have)

....

15- Have you bought the book? (been)

....

16- Archaeologists have found an ancient building in the desert. (has)

....

17- Have they ever decorated the building? (been)

....

18- Has Mary visited her grandparents? (been)

....

19- Mohamed has climbed the pyramid for an hour. (The pyramid)

....

Language Functions — الوظائف اللغوية

- Asking for opinions: — طلب الـرأي

- What do you think of ....? — ما رأيك في ..؟ / ماذا تعتقد عن ....؟
  - **Ex :** - What do you think of *the sphinx* ?
  - - What do you think of *the new Suez canal* ?
- How do you feel about ....? — ما هو شعورك تجاه...؟..
  - **Ex:** - How do you feel about *the revolution of 25th Jan, 2011* ?
  - - How do you feel about *the new dam in Ethiopia* ?
- (جملة رأيك) . + Do you agree? — هل تتفق مع ذلك؟..
  - **Ex:** - Mohamed Salah is the best footballer in Egypt. *Do you agree* ?
  - - Egypt was a great country in the past. *Do you agree* ?

- Expressing agreement: — للتعبير عـن الـموافقة في الـرأي

- That's (exactly) how I feel. — هذا ما أشعر به تماماً
- You have a point there. — هذا ما أشعر به تماماً
- I agree with you. — أتفق معك في الرأي.
- I couldn't agree with you more. = I totally agree with you.

Expressing disagreement : — للتعبير عن عدم الإتفاق في الرأي

- I'm afraid I (totally) disagree. — أخشى أن لا أوافق (تماماً)
- I feel (completely) the opposite. — أشعر (تماما) عكس ذلك .

Giving Opinion : — أعطاء الرأي

- In my opinion, Mr. Waleed is magnificent. — من رأيي ....
- I think that the new projects will help Egypt in 2050. — أعتقد أن ..

Exercise

1 What do you say in the following situations

1- You tell your friend that the hotel you all stayed in was very nice. You want to know if he/she thinks the same.

....

2- You see a photo of a modern museum. Your friend says that he/ she doesn't like it, but you like it a lot.

....

3- You would like to ask a teacher to explain why it is colder in the winter than in the summer.

....

4- You think that this lesson is very interesting. You want to know what your friend thinks of it.

....

5- A friend tells you that he / she had an interesting morning. First, he / she went to the park. You want to know more.

....

The second conditional — Grammar — الحالة الشرطية الثانية

would / might / could — الحالة الشرطية الثانية باستخدام

☑ تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن الأشياء الغير ممكن حدوثها ومستبعدة الحدوث مستقبلاً.

1 التكوين



If / unless (إذا لم / إذا) + التصريف الثاني للفعل d / ed / ied / غير منتظم (جملة الشرط (ماضي بسيط)) , فاعل + would + inf. فعل مصدر / فاعل + [might / could] + inf. (جملة جواب الشرط)

✍ If Manal **worked** hard at school, she **would get** high marks.
✍ Unless Ahmed **went** to the station early, he **would miss** the train.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن (if / unless) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية):

✍ Manal **would get** high marks **if** she **worked** hard at school.
✍ Ahmed **would miss** the train **unless** he **went** to the station early.

☑ لاحظ أن (unless) تعطى معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (if ... didn't + inf):

✍ Ahmed **would miss** the train **if** he **didn't go** to the station early.

2 might + inf

☑ يمكن أستخدام (might) بدلاً من (would) في جواب الشرط، للتعبير عن (عدم التأكد / الاحتمالية):

would + perhaps + inf.
would + probably + inf.
wouldn't + possibly + inf.

✍ If I had enough money, I **would perhaps buy** a new car. (**might**)
✍ If I had enough money, I **might buy** a new car.
✍ If you went to the bank yesterday, it **wouldn't possibly be** busy. (**might**)
✍ If you went to the bank yesterday, it **might not be** busy.

3 could + inf

☑ يمكن أستخدام (could) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (القدرة والإمكانية):

would be able to + inf.

✍ If Mariam came first, she **would be able to join** the trip for free.
✍ If Mariam came first, she **could join** the trip for free.

☑ يمكن أستخدام (couldn't) بدلاً من (would) للتعبير عن (الاستحالة):

would be impossible to + inf.

✍ If you went to school on Friday, **it would be impossible to** enter.
✍ If you went to school on Friday, **you couldn't** enter.

4 because / so

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي بعد (because /as) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثانية:

✍ He doesn't travel by plane **because** he hates flying. (**If**)
✍ If he **didn't hate** flying, he **would travel** by plane.

☑ يأتي بعد (If) الجملة التي قبل (so / that's why) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثانية:

✍ He doesn't like football **that's why** he doesn't join the football team. (**If**)
✍ **If** he **liked** football, he **would join** the football team.

5 If I were ....

☑ تستخدم قاعدة (If) في الحالة الثانية لإعطاء النصيحة كما في الصيغة التالية :

You should + inf .
I advise you to + inf.
It would be better if ...

✍ I advise you to see a doctor. (**If**)
✍ **If I were you**, I **would** see a doctor.
✍ It would be better if Hala did her homework alone. (**were**)
✍ **If I were** Hala, I **would** do my homework alone.



Exercises — Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- If we all .... each other, the world would be a better place to live in.
a. loved b. love c. loving d. had loved

2- We .... go to England if we had friends or family there.
a. were b. will c. won't d. would

3- We......................... shopping if we had enough time.
a. will go b. would go c. went d. had gone

4- What .... if you won a prize?
a. might you say b. will you say c. you would say d. you said

5- If I knew the answer to the question, I .... you.
a. will tell b. tell c. won't tell d. would tell

6- If I .... ill, I would go to the doctor.
a. am b. was c. have been d. had been

7- If you .... a smartphone, it would be easy to transfer money.
a. had b. have c. would have d. were

8- If he read really carefully, he .... understand the book.
a. can't b. don't c. would d. won't

9- If someone was unkind to you, ... the teacher?
a. you tell b. would you tell c. can you tell d. you told

10- If you .... how to speak English, it might be difficult for you to travel to London.
a. knew b. don't know c. didn't know d. had known

11- If you learned Japanese, you .... get a job in Tokyo.
a. might b. might not c. wouldn't d. couldn't

12- If we went to the beach, we .... go swimming.
a. couldn't b. could c. will d. wouldn't

13- If you went to the museum yesterday, it .... very busy. It's busy now.
a. might not be b. would perhaps be c. won't be d. will be

14- If you visited the palace, you ...... in the gardens because they're closed.
a. would go b. might go c. will go d. couldn't go

15- If a person .... how to use social media, it might be difficult for them to find work.
a. know b. don't know c. knew d. didn't know

16- If somebody wanted to have the latest technology, they ..... a smartphone.
a. might not buy b. could buy c. will buy d. won't buy

17- If you had a smartphone, it .... easy to transfer money.
a. might not be b. would be c. couldn't be d. will be

18- You .... visit Canada if you had relatives there.
a. would b. will c. won't d. were

19- If Hassan .... older, he could learn to drive a car.
a. is b. was c. would be d. had been

20- If I knew the answer to the question, I .... you.
a. will tell b. tell c. won't tell d. would tell

21- If Hala .... German, she might talk to the tourists.
a. spoke b. speaks c. will speak d. has spoken

22- If you read really quickly, you .... understand the book.
a. can't b. don't c. would d. won't

23- What could you do if you .... more free time?
a. have b. will have c. has d. had

24- Where .... you study if you could go to any university in the world?
a. will b. can c. might d. may

25- What languages .... you speak if you had time to learn them?
a. will b. would c. can d. may

❷ Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- I don't have money. I can't buy a laptop. (If)

....

2- Sameh is short. He can't play basketball. (were)

....

3- Noura doesn't have a computer so doesn't use social media sites. (might)

....

4- It would be better if Hany did the homework alone. (If I were)

....

5- If you didn't get help, you'd be in trouble. (Unless)

....

6- I advise you to eat healthy food. (were)

....

7- You should stop smoking, (were)

....

8- It would be better if Leila studied well for the exams. (were)

....

9- If he succeeded, his dad would perhaps by him a bike. (might)

....

10- If Ali didn't wake up early, he wouldn't catch the school bus. (Unless)

....

11- If he got up early, he would be able to catch the bus. (could)

....

8- If Hany were rich, he could buy a villa. (so)

....

9- I'm poor so I can't buy a car. (If)

....

Language notes ملاحظــــات لغويــــة

1- on .. يأتي قبل الكلمات التي تتعلق بالانترنت والتلفزيون والراديو

- I have read an article **on** the internet.
- Be careful when you makes friend **on** the social networking sites.
- There is an adventure film **on** TV tonight.
- I usually listen to Quran **on** radio.

2- rob / robbed / robbed يسرق مكان - شخص - steal / stole / stolen يسرق شيء

- The thief **robbed** the bank. He **stole** a lot of money and gold.
- The thieves **robbed** Ahmed's house. They **stole** everything valuable.

3- save يأتي هذا الفعل بـمعاني عديدة (يوفر / يدخر / ينقذ / يحفظ)

- I could **save** the boy from falling in time. = (rescue) ينقذ
- You should **save** a little money every week. = (spared) يدخر
- **Save** what you typed before turning off the computer. = (keep) يحفظ

Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

- Encouraging people to continue speaking: تشجيع الناس على الاستمرار في الحديث

- - Great! What else does it say? عظيم ! ماذا تقول أيضاً؟
- - Really? Go on. حقاً ؟ استمر .
- - How wonderful! Tell me more. يا له من شيء رائع ! أخبرني المزيد.
- - Then what happened? ثم ماذا حدث ؟
- - What happened after that? ماذا حدث بعد ذلك ؟



Exercise



❶ What do you say in the following situations

1- A friend tells you that his brother is studying computer programming. Ask for more information.

....

2- Your friend reads only the first sentence of a long text message, then stops reading. Encourage him to continue speaking.

....

3- A friend starts to read you a new story. You want to hear more.

....

4- A friend starts reading a nice poem. Encourage him.

....

5- Your mother told you a part of a story and stopped. You want her to complete it.

....

6- Your father read a headline on a newspaper. You want to know more.

....

The Past Perfect Tense — Grammar — زمن الماضي التام

Past Perfect زمن الماضي التام | Past Simple زمن الماضي البسيط

❊ يستخدم ليعبر عن (فعل) تم أولاً في الماضي (قبل الماضي البسيط)

❊ يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل تم في الماضي (حدث ثانياً بعد الماضي التام)

1 التكوين

Past Perfect: Subject فاعل + had ('d) + P.P.

- He had done his homework before he went out.
- She studied English after he had had her lunch.

Past Simple: Subject فاعل + V.2 [d,ed,ied, غير منتظم]

- I'd watched TV before I went to the bed.
- He visited the zoo after he had visited the tower.

2 النفي

Past Perfect: Subject فاعل + hadn't + P.P.

- I hadn't opened the door before you knocked it.
- Manal hadn't bought clothes.

Past Simple: Subject فاعل + didn't + فعل مصدر

- He didn't sell his car until he had repaired it.
- Mohamed didn't go shopping yesterday.

3 السؤال

Past Perfect: Had + Subject فاعل + P.P. ?

- Had you finished your homework by five?
- What had Rodina bought from the shop?

Past Simple: Did + Subject فاعل + فعل مصدر ?

- Did Ayman study his lesson yesterday?
- Why did Ginger respect Mr. Gordon?

Time connectors الروابط الزمنية

❊ تذكر أن : الحدث الأول (هو الماضي التام) ، والحدث الثاني (هو الماضي البسيط)

1
- After بعد
- As soon as بمجرد أن
- When عندما
- because / as لأن

زمن الماضي التام → ,  زمن الماضي البسيط →

- After he had parked his car, he went to work.
- He had breakfast as soon as he had washed his face.
- When he had killed the goose, he found nothing inside it.
- Sarah passed the finial exam because she had studied hard.

2
- Before قبل
- By the time قبل
- When عندما
- so / that's why لذلك

زمن الماضي البسيط → , زمن الماضي التام →

- Before he arrived, his uncle had left.
- Sama had written the e-mail by the time she sent it to Ahmed.
- When the winter came, the ant found enough food to eat.
- Sarah had studied hard that's why she passed the finial exam.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (Before / After) نستخدم (V.ing) بعدهما:

- After parking his car, he went to work.
- Before having breakfast, he had washed his face.

☑ لاحظ أن: When ليس لها قاعدة ثابتة .

3 until / till

didn't + inf
[wasn't / weren't] + P.P.
← زمن الماضي البسيط (منفي)

had + P.P.
زمن الماضي التام →

- Ahmed didn't watch TV until he had done his homework.
- The car wasn't sold to Samy till Ahmed had repaired it. (الماضي البسيط مبني للمجهول)

4 By / Before

وقت محدد في الماضي →  , زمن الماضي التام →

- By 2003, my sister had graduated from the university.
- Before my last birthday, I had bought a smartphone.





Exercises — Grammar

1 *Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:*

1- By the time I arrived at the party, the singer .... singing.
a. begins b. had begun c. will begin d. begun

2- When my brother .... the telephone, it had stopped ringing.
a. reached b. have reached c. had reached d. reaches

3- He did not eat...................... he had washed his hands well.
a. after b. while c. when d. until

4- After mother had been to the market, she .... our lunch.
a. had cooked b. cooked c. cooks d. has cooked

5- By the time I .... ten years old, I had learned to ride a bike.
a. am b. were c. was d. had been

6- Before .... the exam, students had studied.
a. had done b. have done c. would do d. doing

7- They did not buy the new car because they...................... all the money.
a. lost b. have lost c. were losing d. had lost

8- After .... the experiment, he got the right results.
a. had done b. doing c. did d. does

9- She called the police...................... she had seen the thief.
a. by the time b. as soon as c. before d. so

10- It's 10 o'clock now, by 7 o'clock this morning, I .... dressed.
a. have got b. get c. had got d. to get

11- The lesson .... started when he arrived in the classroom.
a. had already b. already had c. have already d. already has

12- Reem .... upset because her friend had not phoned her.
a. is b. was c. is being d. been

13- Nobody knew about the site because everyone .... about it.
a. has forgotten b. had forgotten c. forgot d. is forgotten

14- After we had visited the museum, we .... to have lunch.
a. decide b. deciding c. decided d. had decided

15- Fareeda enjoyed visiting Sohag because she .... there before.
a. has never been b. had never been c. is never being d. have never been

16- Ali .... eaten, so he did not go the restaurant.
a. have already b. already has c. had already d. already is

17- Mona hadn't read the book before .... it.
a. buy b. bought c. had bought d. buying

18- The teacher explained the past perfect because we .... it before.
a. didn't study b. hadn't studied c. studied d. had studied

19- Waleed had forgotten about the family party until he .... the invitation.
a. had seen b. seeing c. saw d. see

20- I had never tried Chinese food before I .... to that restaurant.
a. go b. went c. am going d. had gone

21- I .... some cookies before I had lunch yesterday.
a. am eating b. ate c. have eaten d. had eaten

22- Before ten o'clock this morning, I .... some exercise.
a. did b. have done c. had done d. do

23- I had been to Ahmed Orabi School before I .... this school.
a. started b. has gone c. went d. join

24- I .... thirty books about English before I wrote this one.
a. have studied b. had studied c. studied d. was studying

25- A farmer found that his goose .... a yellow egg.
a. had laid b. had lain c. had lied d. laid

❷ *Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :*

1- After Hala had bought a pair of shoes, she went back home. **(Before)**

....

2- First, I booked a ticket. Then, I prepared my bags. **(After)**

....

3- When the man arrived at the station, the train had left. **(by the time)**

....

4- The boy saw his father. He ran away. **(as soon as)**

....

5- He was happy. His father gave him some sweets. **(because)**

....

6- After chasing the thief, the police arrested him. **(had)**

....

7- Before he played the game, he had trained hard. **(until)**

....

8- He waited for half an hour and then his friend came. **(after)**

....

9- He came and then it began to rain. **(As soon as)**

....

10- By the time I went out, it had begun to rain. **(until)**

....

11- After he had finished his work, he went home. **(till)**

....

12- When the winter came, Ant had found enough food to eat. **(After)**

....

13- He arrived at the station after the train had left. **(By the time)**

....

Language notes ملاحظـــات لغويـــة

1- So + صفة ..... جداً

Hany hasn't seen a snake so close before.

2- (be) + the first person to + inf . فعل مصدر ..... أول شخص

Mr. Khaled was the first person to arrive work.

3- do + (noun) .. يقوم بـــ / يفعل

do (the quiz – homework – the right thing –foolish things)

3- هناك كلمات في اللغة الإنجليزية لها أكثر من معنى

walk يمشي / a walk تمشية — refuse يرفض / refuse بقايا - قمامة

Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

- Responding to news الاستجابة لســـماع الأخبـــار

١ـ عند سماع الأخبار السارة / الجيدة / الـــمدهشة :

How wonderful ! — يا له من شيء رائع

I'm very happy to hear that ! — أنا سعيد جداً لسماع ذلك!

Really ? I can't believe it ! — حقاً ، لا استطيع أن أصدق ذلك !

٢ـ عند سماع الأخبار السئية :

Oh dear! — وأسفاه

Oh no! I'm sorry to hear that! — ياه! حزين لسماع ذلك!

How terrible ! — يا له من شيء فظيع !

Exercise



1 What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend's uncle died.

....

2- Your favourite football player scored a good goal.

....

3- Your friend's sister has just had a baby.

....

4- Your little brother has lost his bicycle.

....

5- Your little brother has lost his bicycle.

....

6- You heard that your friend's mother is in hospital.

....

7- Your friend has won an important competition.

....

8- You borrowed your friend's phone and you broke it.

....

The third conditional — Grammar — الحالة الشرطية الثالثة

would / might / could الحالة الشرطية الثالثة باستخدام

☑ تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن أحداث ماضية يستحيل تغييرها .



1

If / unless (إذا لم / إذا) + **had + (P.P.)** (جملة الشرط (ماضي تام)) **,** فاعل + would + have + P.P. / فاعل + [might / could] + have + P.P. (جملة جواب الشرط)

- If Hany had got up late, he wouldn't catch the school bus.
- Unless Ahmed had studied hard, he wouldn't have succeeded.

ملحوظات هامة

☑ لاحظ أن (**if / unless**) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية):

- Hala would have got better if she had seen a doctor.
- Ayman wouldn't have won the race unless he had trained hard.

☑ لاحظ أن (**unless**) تعطي معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (**if ... hadn't + P.P.**):

- If Ayman hadn't trained hard, he wouldn't have won the race.

2 might + have + P.P.

☑ يمكن أستخدام (**might**) بدلاً من (**would**) في جواب الشرط، للتعبير عن (عدم الاحتمالية) :

would+perhaps+have+P.P.
would+probably+have+P.P.
wouldn't+possibly+have+P.P.

- If you had come, I would probably have made you a meal.
- If you had come, I might have made you a meal.
- We wouldn't possibly have seen him if we hadn't gone to the concert.
- We might not have seen him if we hadn't gone to the concert.

3 could + have + P.P.

☑ يمكن أستخدام (**could**) بدلاً من (**would**) للتعبير عن (القدرة والإمكانية) :

would have been able to + inf.

- If she had learnt English, she would have been able to get a better job.
- If she had learnt English, she could have got a better job.

4 because / so

☑ يأتي بعد (**If**) الجملة التي بعد (**because /as**) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثالثة (إذا كان الكلام ماضي):

- I didn't buy that expensive toy because I didn't have much money. (If)
- If I had had more money, I would have bought that expensive toy.

☑ يأتي بعد (**If**) الجملة التي قبل (**so/that's why**) مع مراعاة (الإثبات والنفي) ونستخدم الحالة الثالثة (إذا كان الكلام ماضي):

- My father drove me to school so I arrived on time. (If / been late)
- If my father hadn't driven me to school, I wouldn't have arrived on time.
- If my father hadn't driven me to school, I would have been late.

You will face it like that

- I forgot my library card. I couldn't borrow a book. (Unless)
- Unless I had forgotten my library card, I could have borrowed a book.

- I was busy. I didn't watch the documentary about dinosaurs. (If)
- If I hadn't been busy, I would have watched the documentary about dinosaurs.

- Tamer was ill, so he didn't go to school. (would have been able to)
- If Tamer hadn't been ill, he would have been able to go to school.





1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- If I had brought my camera, I .... a photo of you.
a. would take   b. would have taken   c. take   d. will take

2- What would you have done if you .... your arm?
a- broke   b. had broken   c. would break   d. break

3- If it .... a holiday yesterday, what would you have done.
a. had been   b. was   c. is   d. were

4- If I .... enough money, I would hove bought a bike.
a- have   b. had had   c. had   d. have had

5- Would you have enjoyed the film if you .... it?
a. watched   b. had watched   c. are watching   d. watching

6- Unless he .... well, he wouldn't have won the gold medal.
a. trains   b. had trained   c. trained   d. will train

7- If you had found some money yesterday, what .... with?
a. will you have done   b. would you do   c. might you do   d. would you have done

8- What clothes .... worn if it had rained yesterday?
a. will you   b. would you have   c. would you   d. could you

9- If your mother had been ill at the weekend, what would you have ....?
a. do   b. did   c. does   d. done

10- Sami .... have played basketball if he had been short.
a. can't   b. could   c. might   d. wouldn't

12- If Ali .... the book, he'd have known what happened .
a. had read   b. has been read   c. reads   d. has read

13- If Mona would remembered to bring her phone, she'd have .... you.
a. call   b. to call   c. called   d. calling

14- If I had not seen that camera, we wouldn't .... it.
a. buy   b. have bought   c. bought   d. buys

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :

1- I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive phone. (If)

....

2- Adel forgot his library card. He couldn't borrow a book. (If)

....

3- She was ill, so she didn't attend the party. (If)

....

4- He got up early, so he caught the train. (Unless)

....

5- Hassan didn't play well, so he didn't win. (If)

....

6- I didn't buy that expensive jacket because I didn't have much money. (If)

....

7- If he hadn't studied well, he wouldn't have succeeded. (Unless)

....

8- If Habiba had been tall, she would have played basketball. (because/so)

....

Language Functions — الوظائف اللغوية

- Giving dates you are not sure of إعطـاء التواريخ عند عدم التــاكد...

1- الحدث / اسم الشيء + lived about + تاريخ / رقم

- Dinosaurs **lived about** 65 million years ago.

2- We think that + الحدث / اسم الشيء + first lived maybe + تاريخ / رقم

- **We think that** people **first lived maybe** 250,000 years ago.

3- I'm going to talk to you about + الحدث / اسم الشيء [that/who] lived almost + تاريخ / رقم

- **I'm going to talk to you about** some people **who lived almost** 8,000 years ago.

4- In around + سنة , (الحدث / اسم الشيء) + جملة

- **In around** 8,000 BCE, **people** began farming in North Africa.



Exercise



1 What do you say in the following situations

1- A friend asks you when the first car was mode.

....

2- Your cousin asks you when your school was built.

....

3- Your teacher asks you for the age of the oldest part of Cairo.

....

4- Your teacher asks you when the Pyramids were built.

....

5- You are asked when dinosaurs lived. You are not sure.

....

6- Your teacher asked you when people started farming. You're not sure.

....

7- A friend asked you when the Stone Age was. You're not sure.

....

8- Someone asks you when your grandfather was born. You aren't sure, but you give an answer.

....

9- Your brother asks you what pterosaurs were like.

....

10- A friend asks when the Egyptian Museum was built. You're not sure.

....

11- A friend asks when the World War II started.

....

12- You want to know when dinosaurs first lived.

....

13-Your teacher asks you about the Ice Age.

....

The conditionals — Grammar — الحالات الشرطية

1 First Conditional الحالة الأولى

※ تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء محتمل أو قابل للحدوث في المستقبل :

If إذا / Unless إذا لم	Present simple زمن المضارع البسيط [inf. مصدر / inf. + s / es / ies]	,	[will / can / may]+ inf. مصدر

- If we go to the sports club tomorrow, we will phone you.
- Unless he works hard, he won't earn enough money.

※ تستخدم (may /might) بدلاً من (will) للتعبير عن الاحتمال:

will + perhaps + inf.
will + probably + inf.
will + possibly + + inf.

- If I run quickly, I will probably arrive in time.
- If I run quickly, I might arrive in time.

※ تستخدم (can) بدلاً من (will) للتعبير عن القدرة والإمكانية:

will be able to + inf.

- If my mother helps me, I will be able to prepare lunch.
- If my mother helps me, I can prepare lunch.



☑ لاحظ أن (if / unless) يمكن أن تأتي في (المنتصف) ويسبقها جملة جواب الشرط (جملة رئيسية):

- Hasnaa will get up late if she goes to bed late.
- He won't earn enough money unless he works hard.

☑ لاحظ أن (unless) تعطي معنى الشرط المنفي ، وتساوي في المعنى (if ... don't /doesn't + inf.):

- He won't earn enough money if he doesn't work hard.

2 Second Conditional الحالة الثانية

※ تستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء غير محتملة الحدوث مستقبلاً مستبعدة أو تخيلية :

If إذا / Unless إذا لم	Past simple زمن الماضي البسيط [d / ed / ied / غير منتظم]	,	[would / might / could]+ inf. مصدر

- If he saw a shark, he wouldn't be frightened. (مستبعد حدوثه مستقبلاً)
- If I had a lot of money, I would buy a palace. (تخيل في الوقت الحاضر)

☑ راجع الحالة الشرطية الثانية (Unit 15) ☑

3 Third Conditional الحالة الثالثة

※ تستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث ماضية يستحيل تغييرها :

If إذا / Unless إذا لم	Past Perfect زمن الماضي تام had + P.P.	,	فاعل + would + have + P.P. / فاعل + [might / could] + have + P.P.

- If she had learnt English, she would have got a better job.
- Unless Ahmed had studied hard, he wouldn't have succeeded.

☑ راجع الحالة الشرطية الثالثة (Unit 17) ☑



١- تستخدم الحالة الثانية إذا كانت جملة (because/so) مضارع ونجعل المنفي مثبت والمثبت منفي:

- I don't have enough money, so I can't buy this smartphone. (If)
- If I had enough money, I would buy this smartphone.

٢- تستخدم الحالة الثانية إذا كانت إحدى الجملتين لـ (because/so) ماضي والأخرى مضارع، ونجعل المثبت منفي والمنفي مثبت :

- Sarah didn't go to school because she is ill. (If)
- If Sarah wasn't ill, she would go to school.

٣- تستخدم الحالة الثالثة إذا كانت الجملتين لـ (because/so) ماضي ، ونجعل المثبت منفي والمنفي مثبت :

- She didn't go to school because she was ill. (If)
- If Sarah hadn't been ill, she would have gone to school.



Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 - If I hadn't taken my special camera, I .... any photos.
a. wouldn't have taken b. would have taken c. can't have taken d. will have taken

2- If Hady worked in a bakery, he .... fresh bread everyday.
a. would have had b. would have c. will have d. could have had

3- If I see him. I......................... ask him to help me with my homework.
a. might have b. would c. would have d. will

4- If you ....to go diving, you could go snorkelling.
a. don't want b. didn't want c. hadn't wanted d. haven't wanted

5- If I .... you, I would go diving in the Red Sea.
a. can b. were c. am d. had been

6- If they went to Alexandria in May, it .... be very warm.
a. won't b. might not c. cant d. may not

7- If we go to the sports club tomorrow, we .... phone you.
a. would b. will c. could d. wouldn't

8- If I .... a small child, I would love that toy.
a. am b. was c. were d. has

9- If I .... to England, I would go to Cambridge.
a. had gone b. go c. went d. am going

10- If my uncle had lived in England, he .... spoken very good English.
a. will b. couldn't c. would have d. couldn't have

11- If I see Ali, I .... ask him to help me with my homework.
a. might b. would have c. could have d. might have

12- If she was late for the train, she .... taken the bus.
a. could have b. will have c. wouldn't d. couldn't

13- If it .... rained yesterday, we might have gone to the beach.
a. haven't b. hasn't c. hadn't d. had had

14- Ras Mohammed is a famous .... park in Egypt.
a. industrial b. personal c. moral d. national

15- A .... is a big, flat fish that lives at the bottom of the sea.
a. cow b. lamb c. stingray d. horse

16- A .... is used for watching far objects.
a. fan b. printer c. telescope d. radio

17- .... my way to school, I met one of my old friends.
a. At b. In c. On d. With

18- The groups of coral look .... plants, but they are very small animals.
a. different b. similar c. same d. like

19- The Red Sea is good for ....
a. driving b. cooking c. diving d. smoking

20- It was too hot, so we decided not to go ....
a. somewhere b. anywhere c. where d. nowhere

21- If I had more .... time, I could go diving every day.
a. busy b. free c. different d. same

22- If you .... in some parts of the world, the sea will be rough and cold.
a. drive b. drove c. dove d. dive

23- If you dive to the bottom, you .... see a stingray.
a. will probably b. would probably c. couldn't probably d. could probably

24- If I .... my special camera, I wouldn't have taken any photos.
a. took b. didn't take c. had taken d. hadn't taken

25- If I .... to the museum, our friend might be there.
a. went b. had gone c. go d. has gone

26- If you go to the desert at night, it .... very quiet.
a. would be b. couldn't be c. will be d. won't be

27- If I .... by the sea when I was younger, I would have learned to sail.
a. live b. lived c. has lived d. had lived

28- If we revise for the test, we .... get 100 percent.
a. might b. will c. can't d. won't

29- If they went to Alexandria in May, it .... be very warm.
a. won't b. might not c. would d. would have

30- If Hala was very good at English, she .... to get a job in London.
a. might be able b. will be able to c. can't d. wouldn't

31- If Mr. El-Baz missed the bus, he .... arrive in Luxor until tomorrow.
a. won't b. couldn't c. might d. can't

32- If they visited the farm, they could .... lots of lambs.
a. see b. saw c. seen d. to see

❷ *Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :*

1 - You should help your mother with the housework. (If)

....

2- Ayman was careless, so he failed his exams. (if)

....

3- Hala isn't very good at English, so she can't get a job in London. (If)

....

4- If Jana hadn't been busy yesterday, she would have come to the party. (so)

....

5- If we use a telescope tonight, we'll see a planet. (Unless)

....

6- If they went to London, they could practise speaking English. (so)

....

7- If the weather is good today, we can go swimming. (Unless)

....

8- If the sea is very rough, the boat might not leave Port Said. (Unless)

....

9- If Hassan was ill, he couldn't take the science test. (because)

....

Language Functions — الوظائف اللغوية

- Showing relief — التعبير عن الارتيـــاح

تعبير يستخدم كرد فعل عند زوال خطر أو الارتياح من عمل شيء .

- Phew !
- What a relief ! — يا لهــا من راحــة !
- Thank goodness for that ! — حمداً لله على هذا !

- Showing excitement — التعبير عن الشعور بالإثــارة

- Great ! I can't wait ! — عظيم ! لا استطيع أن أنتظر !
- I'm looking forward to that ! — أتطلع إلي ذلك !



Exercise

1 What do you say in the following situations

1- There is news that Mohammed Salah is visiting your school.

....

2- You hear that a ship sank in the sea but the police saved the passengers.

....

3- You hear that your friend got better after the accident he had.

....

4- The weather reporter said that a hurricane is coming, but now the news says it had moved away.

....

5- Your parents say that they are taking you to the cinema tomorrow. You are very excited.

....

6- A friend tells you that you have won a prize. You are very surprised.

....

7- You heard that your friend had on accident, but he wasn't hurt.

....

8- Your father tells you that you can go to the beach tomorrow.

....

9- You thought you did badly in an exam, but you did well.

....

10- Your Grandmother tells you that your friends can come to the family party.

....

11- You have just finished your homework.

....

12- You hear that scientists have found a new medicine for cancer.

....